

A NEW SPECIES OF *COLOPTERUS* FROM
FLORIDA (COLEOPTERA, NITIDULIDAE).

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ABSTRACT

A new species (*Colopterus floridanus*) from central Florida is described and figured. A key to the species of *Colopterus* occurring in America north of Mexico is included along with illustrations of some of the key characters.

In Parsons' "Revision of Nearctic Nitidulidae" (1943) 6 species of *Colopterus* Erichson are keyed and described. A seventh species from the southwestern United States was described by Gillogly in 1969. The species described below is not closely related to any of the described species, having a very distinctive fore tibia (Fig. 5). The key to the 8 United States and Canadian species is adapted from Parsons (1943). We suspect that *gerhardi* Dodge may simply be an aberrant *niger* (Say), and that "*truncatus* (Randall)" as keyed here may represent a complex of several close species (see Parsons 1943:158).

Colopterus floridanus Parry and Howden, **new species**
(Fig. 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11)

Holotype: Male, length 3.5mm, greatest width 1.8mm. Shape elongate oval (Fig. 3), not strongly depressed (Fig. 8). Color uniformly light reddish-brown; antennal club pale brown. Dorsal pubescence golden, fine, and recumbent; dorsal punctures anteriorly each with a seta arising from a small raised granule.

Head with vertex and clypeus moderately punctate; punctures contiguous, slightly oblong; surface appearing rugose. Terminal segment of antenna obtusely angled at apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 4) with greatest width to length ratio 1.7 to 1; base very feebly bisinuate, almost truncate; sides arcuate, strongly convergent only in apical one-third; hind angles broadly rounded, not projecting backward. Marginal pronotal setae contiguous, approximately 0.08mm in length. Pronotal disc densely punctate; punctures of moderate size, larger than on head, shallow, separated by approximately one-half diameter; surface between punctures finely reticulate.

Scutellum (Fig. 3, 4), except for apical one-sixth, densely punctate; punctures very shallow, appearing oblong, indistinctly delimited but with seta-bearing granules prominent; apex evenly, abruptly rounded.

Elytra (Fig. 3) densely, irregularly punctate, more finely punctate than pronotum; punctures as on scutellum; surface between punctures finely reticulate; lateral margins ciliate as in pronotum except setae slightly shorter; apex of each elytron arcuate.



Fig. 1-9. *Colopterus* spp.: 1) *semitectus* (Say), dorsal view of head, pronotum and scutellum; 2) *niger* (Say), dorsal view; 3-5) *floriclanus* n. sp., holotype male: 3) dorsal view; 4) dorsal view of head, pronotum and scutellum; 5) dorsal surface of right fore tibia and tarsus; 6) *unicolor* (Say), anterolateral view of left fore tibia and tarsus; 7) *unicolor* (Say), dorsal view of head, pronotum and scutellum; 8) *floriclanus* n. sp., holotype male, left lateral view; 9) *semitectus* (Say), left lateral view.

Abdominal terga (Fig. 3) densely punctate, more finely, indistinctly punctate than scutellum and elytra; seta-bearing granules on last 2 segments prominent; surface between punctures finely reticulate; pygidium almost truncate at apex, very shallowly emarginate at middle of hind margin.

Prosternum smooth, sparsely, obsoletely punctate; surface very finely alutaceous. Abdominal sterna indistinctly shallowly punctate, densely setose, each seta arising from a small raised granule; surface between granules very finely reticulate; hypopygidium with apical emargination distinctly bisinuate, sides feebly, indistinctly denticulate.

Fore tibia expanded outwardly at apex into a slender apically toothed projection (Fig. 5).

Genitalia as in Fig. 10-11.

Allotype: Female, length 4.0mm, greatest width 1.9mm. Differs from holotype in the following respects: pronotal punctures more crowded; scutellum entirely punctate; apex of pygidium broadly rounded; hypopygidium with a broad, shallow longitudinal median depression, not emarginate apically.

HOLOTYPE: Male, Florida, near Clarksville, 21-III-54, malt, H. Howden (Howden). **ALLOTYPE:** Female, same data as holotype (Howden). **PARA-**

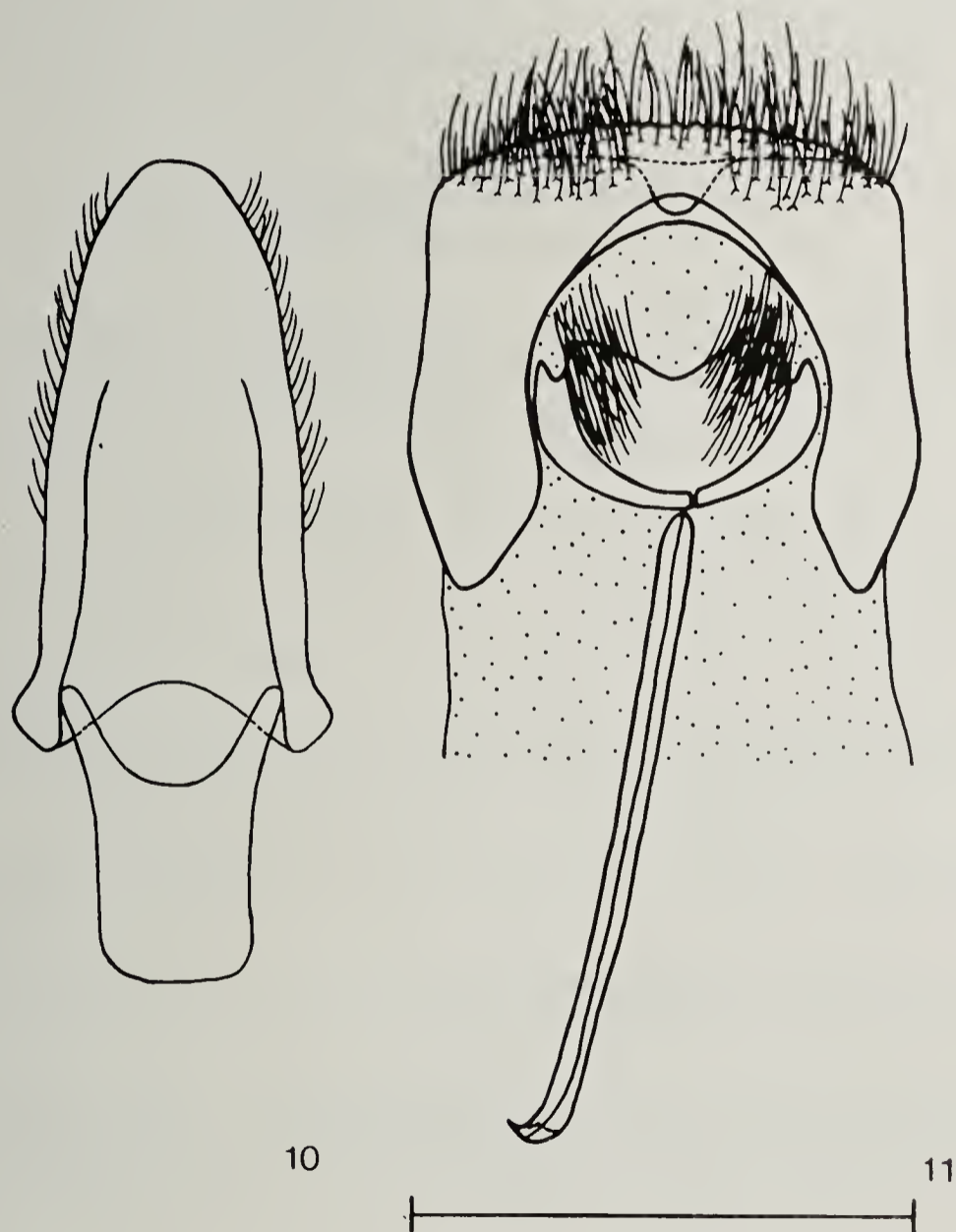


Fig. 10, 11. *Colopterus floridanus* n. sp., paratype male: 10) ventral view of phallobase; 11) ventral view of eighth sternite and tergite.

TYPES (6): Florida: 1 male, 1 female, same data as holotype and allotype; 1 male, 1 female, Walton Co., 5 mi. east of Mossy Head Tower, 11-15-X-59, malt can trap, R. E. Woodruff; 1 female, 4 mi. north of High Springs, 19-III-53, light, Howden and Dozier; 1 female, 3.6 mi. north of O'Brien, 17-III-56, malt, Howden and Howell.

Paratypes are deposited in the Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Howden, and Parry collections.

Discussion: Variation in the series is slight. Males range in length from 3.4 to 3.8mm and in greatest width from 1.8 to 1.9mm. The females range in length from 3.7 to 4.0mm and in greatest width from 1.8 to 2.0mm. Color varies generally from light to medium reddish-brown, some of the paratypes having the outer diagonal half of the elytron from behind the humeral umbone to the sutural apex and the terminal 2 abdominal terga dark brown. The setae of the pronotal margins range in length from 0.06 to 0.08mm. Females have the scutellum entirely punctate and the pronotal punctures slightly more crowded than in males.

The broadly rounded, obtuse hind angles of the pronotum separate *floridanus* from all other North American species of *Colopterus* except *testaceus* Gillogly and the *truncatus* (Randall) complex. The conspicuous outward projection at the apex of the fore tibia (Fig. 5) and the relatively convex body (Fig. 8) will separate *floridanus* from both *truncatus* and *testaceus*. *C. floridanus* also differs from *truncatus* and relatives in its larger size and from *testaceus* in having the elytral punctures and setae irregularly placed.

Key to species of *Colopterus* Erichson (of America north of Mexico)

- | | | |
|--------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Fore tibia without outward prolongation at apex (Fig. 6);
body moderately to strongly depressed (Fig. 9) | 2 |
| 1'. | Fore tibia with toothed outward prolongation at apex (Fig. 5);
body not strongly depressed (Fig. 8) | <i>floridanus</i> n. sp. |
| 2(1). | Hind angles of pronotum obtuse, rounded (Fig. 4) | 3 |
| 2'. | Hind angles of pronotum right-angled or acute, projecting
backward (Fig. 7) | 4 |
| 3(2). | Elytra serially punctate and setose; length 2.9 to 4.4mm..... | <i>testaceus</i> Gillogly |
| 3'. | Elytra irregularly punctate and setose; length 1.5 to 2.7mm...
..... | <i>truncatus</i> (Randall) |
| 4(2'). | Scutellum smooth at tip..... | 5 |
| 4'. | Scutellum densely punctate (Fig. 7); uniformly colored.....
..... | <i>unicolor</i> (Say) |
| 5(4). | Form broadly oval (Fig. 2) | 6 |
| 5'. | Form oblong, much depressed (Fig. 9) | <i>semitectus</i> (Say) |
| 6(5). | Pronotum with an oblique sulcus in each hind angle (Fig. 2) | 7 |
| 6'. | Pronotum without sulcus; elytra maculate | <i>maculatus</i> (Erichson) |
| 7(6). | Length 3.6 to 5.0mm; black; each elytron depressed.....
..... | <i>niger</i> (Say) |
| 7'. | Length 3.5mm; testaceous; each elytron broadly convex....
..... | <i>gerhardi</i> Dodge |

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Dr. Robert Woodruff, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry, Bureau of Entomology, Gainesville, Florida, for the loan of material. We would also like to thank Mr. L. E. C. Ling, Carleton University, for assistance with the scanning electron microscope pictures.

Portions of this work were supported by an operating grant to H. F. Howden from the National Research Council of Canada.

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NEW RECORDS OF *OLIGOTA* MANNERHEIM
(STAPHYLINIDAE) IN FLORIDA

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I am aware of only 1 published record of the occurrence of the genus *Oligota* in Florida; Notman (1920) recorded examples of *O. parva* Kr., collected at Enterprise (Volusia Co.), in the American Museum of Natural History.

Based on my examination of additional material, *O. parva* is not the only *Oligota* species present in Florida. *O. chrysopyga* Kr., *O. zonata* Brg.,